Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 4. SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915 FIVE CENTS

WEST VIRGINIA BECOMES A CAMPAIGN STATE

Amendment Passes Both Houses by Big Majority and Will Go to Voters Next Year—First Election South of Mason and Dixon Line

West Virginia has become a campaign State, and in 1916 for the first time in the history of the country (unless one include Oklahoma) an election on equal suffrage will take place south of Mason and Dixon's line.

A telegram to The Woman's Journal from Florence Hoge of Wheeling, says that the suffrage amendment passed both houses of the Legislature on January 26 by a big majority.

The amendment had previously passed two readings in both houses, but a two-third's vote was necessary for final passage. The fact that there was no difficulty in securing the two-thirds shows that suffrage sentiment in the State is running high. The amendment had to pass only one Legislature and will be voted on next year.

West Virginia enters the list as the first real campaign State since the November election; fo in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Iowa where campaigns are expected. the amendment has not yet passed the second time.

The rapidity with which the victory was accomplished will come as a surprise to many. For a long time, however, it has been apparent that there is strong feeling in the State that women should be enfranchised. The amendment failed two years ago only because of the two-thirds rule. The Congressmen from that State voted four to one for the nation-wide suffrage amendment during the recent debate in the House. And although the suffrage organization is not a large one, it contains some of the most active workers in the country.

The first break into the Legislatures of the solid South has at last been made.

A BOYS' BRIGADE

Left to right: Kenneth Miller, Oliver Jackson, Harry Smith, Richard Welles, Richard Jordan and Leo Hymen.

Sometime, when boys are taller grown,
And girls are persons, voting,
When both beside a quiet hearth
The queer old times are quoting,
A group of manly men will tell
How they as lads enlisted
When eager thousands rose to right
The wrongs that wide existed.
Though one may be a "learned clerk,"
And one a brilliant colonel,
Yet all will boast: "When we were boys,
We sold The Woman's Journal."

ANTIS FIRST TO ENROLL TO VOTE

Women Who Fought Suffrage Amendment Beat Suffragists by Registering First

The first registration of women voters in Butte, Mont., since the granting of full suffrage began last week and will last until Feb. 19. There was some rivalry among the women who wanted to be first to register, but the first two to appear, according to the Butte Miner, were Mrs. W. J. Christie and Mrs. David Dickson, both prominent anti-suffragists during the campaign for enfranchisement.

"That is entirely the right idea," says the Miner editorially. "Their action shows their willingness to abide by the decision of the majority, and that is a splendid qualification for a voter to have.

"It is evident that the women of Butte are going to take an active interest in coming elections, judging by the interest already being shown by them in registering."

FRIENDS ENDORSE EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Society in Five States Asks Active Work Among Members for Movement

At the yearly meeting of the Friends of the five States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and Ohio, woman suffrage was endorsed and monthly meetings were urged to further the movement in their communities.

Throughout the suffrage movement the Friends have been staunch supporters, and they should be a special help this year in swinging New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

GOVERNOR MAKES WIFE "ASSISTANT"

Colorado Has Man and Woman at Head—Mrs. Carlson Has Women's Bills.

Colorado is to have a man and a woman at its head, instead of a man alone.

Governor Carlson announced last week that he had appointed his wife "assistant governor," and she will serve during his entire administration, putting in as many hours each day as does the governor.

Mrs. Carlson's chief duties will be to look after legislation relating to women and children, and the governor said that he would abide by her judgment in the disposition of these measures. In addition, Mrs. Carlson will meet women interested in legislation, hold conferences, and perform the same duties in her particular sphere as will the governor in his own.

Mrs. Carlson is said to be well fitted for the work, having been trained as a teacher, and being thoroughly conversant with law.

MACHINE DROPS SENATOR SHAW

Man Who Proposed Repeal of Suffrage in Illinois Finds Himself Out in Cold

Senator Shaw of Decatur, who recently introduced in the Illinois Legislature a proposal to repeal woman suffrage, has been repudiated by the very interests whom he thought to serve. He bolted last week from his party machine because he understood that the machine was to oust him from the chairmanship of the committee on labor, which he had held at the last session.

However unpopular suffrage may be with liquor interests of Illinois, they realize the political blunder made by a man who stands against it.

WOMAN ELECTED OREGON SENATOR

Miss Clarke Wins Special Election—Now Three Women Senators in Country

Miss Kathryn Clarke of Glendale was chosen State Senator at a special election in Oregon last week. She will be the first woman to serve in that capacity in Oregon.

Miss Clarke was appointed several weeks ago by Governor West to fill a vacancy in the Senate. The legality of the appointment was questioned, however, and a special election was held. Miss Clarke ran on the Democratic ticket against two men, and won with a plurality slightly under 100 votes.

There are two other women senators in the country, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado and Mrs. Frances Willard Munds of Arizona. Mrs. Munds presided over the Arizona Senate last week during a prolonged consideration of a bill to amend the law relating to the fees and salaries of county officers.

GENERAL FRENCH WON TO CAUSE

Women's Work in War Convinces British Commander Who Had Opposed Suffrage

Gen. Sir John French, the commander of the British forces in France, has been converted to suffrage. The general had been a very strong opponent of the enfranchisement of women, and highly disapproved of the opinions and the militant methods of his sister, Mrs. Despard, the president of the Women's Freedom League of England.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Women's Political Union, says, however: "A friend writes to me from England that General French recently returned to England to visit his sister for a day in order that he might tell her personally of his absolute conversion to woman suffrage, his former attitude having been overborne by the heroism, endurance, and organizing ability of the women on the battlefields of France and Belgium. The general thought he ought to bring this message to his sister himself, because he had turned his British back upon her and her opinions very emphatically a few years ago."

The Kansas Legislature has a woman sergeant-at-arms, Miss Effie Loder, of Clay Center.

VOTING INFLUENCE SHOWS IN KANSAS

Legislators Hasten to Put in Bills Backed by Lobby of Women's Clubs

Twenty bills embodying ideas that have been discussed in the meetings of woman's organizations in Kansas since the last Legislature adjourned were introduced within the first three days of the 1915 session when the introduction of bills was in order. More were introduced later.

Fifteen women have registered with the Secretary of State as lobbyists for laws of benefit to women and children. Their measures are advocated by Governor Capper and are being pushed with speed by both Houses. Four different bills for mothers' pensions have already been introduced in the Senate and wo in the House.

Among the other measures are qual property rights for men and women, minimum wage for women, a child hygiene bureau, a reformatory for girls, humane education in the public schools, tax exemption for all householders and establishment of municipal and county farms.

When the Senate labor committee gave a hearing last week on the minimum wage bill, no one appeared to speak in opposition to the women's clubs.

VOTE THIS WEEK IN BAY STATE

Committee Reports Favorably in Massachusetts and Probably in New York

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments of the Massachusetts Legislature reported favorably on Tuesday the amendment submitting equal suffrage to the voters. There was but one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Cook of New Bedford. The amendment was put on the Senate Calendar for Jan. 28, and is expected to pass, as The Woman's Journal goes to press.

A favorable report from the Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly was also expected Wednesday, as The Woman's Journal went to press.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of the Woman Suffrage party, said on Tuesday that she expected the bill would pass unanimously early next week.

BOWDLE TO BE UNEXPURGATED

Some Things That Congress Laughed at Will Be Shown in Original Form

An unexpurgated edition of Congressman Bowdle's anti-suffrage speech, delivered in the House during the Mondell debate, is going to be circulated by the National Woman Suffrage Association; that is, if the post-office places no obstacles in the way.

The New Republic says of Mr. Bowdle's remarks: "The significant thing about this speech is not, of course, Mr. Bowdle's cave-man idea of woman. There are thousands of other boors and cads with the same ignorance, insensitiveness and complacency. What is significant is that Congress enjoyed him, greeted him with applause and laughter and extended his time. Some, who knew better, took him in the mood in which men often take scurrility addressed to women as a class. A few voiced protest, but not one single representative of Southern chivalry (*) thought it worth his while to make good the assertions of refinement and delicacy in which, earlier in the debate, they had taken such comfort and pride."

*Except Hobson—Editor Woman's Journal.

GOVERNOR FAVORS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Dr. Brumbaugh Applauded in Inaugural Message When He Asks Suffrage Referendum

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, the new Governor of Pennsylvania, advocated the submission of an equal suffrage amendment in his inaugural address last week at Harrisburg. Few points in his speech received so much applause.

The House of Representatives voted last week to grant the use of its hall to the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association for an address by Senator Clapp of Minnesota. There were only a few voices in opposition when the question was put.

Miss Anne Martin, who headed the victorious Nevada campaign, left New York for the West this week.

SOCIETY WOMAN OUT FOR VOTE

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner Will Throw Influence Toward Winning in Massachusetts

Mrs. "Jack" L. Gardner, a prominent society woman of Boston, has been converted to equal suffrage. Her first active help was in buying two boxes for "The Ballet of Sylvia," which the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will give next Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Gardner will throw her influence toward winning equal suffrage in Massachusetts this year.

NOW IT'S CLEAN AND NOW DIRTY

Congressman in Same Breath Speaks of Purity and Mire of Politics

A glowing illustration of logical argument was afforded on the floor of Congress during the debate on the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

"Gentlemen," said the impassioned speaker, a representative from the South, "it is said that women would purify politics in this country. For 125 years this same country has been wholly man-governed, and I submit that nowhere in the world, at no time in history, has any country had the clean government enjoyed by these United States of America. Gentlemen, never will I vote to permit our women to trail their skirts in the muck and mire of our politics."

"And there was not," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in recalling the speech, "so much as a dash between the last sentence and those that preceded."

Dr. Adelaide Brown of San Francisco has been named by Governor Johnson as a member of the California Board of Health. This is the first time a woman has been on the Board.

Congressman Kindel of Colorado, the only man from a suffrage state who voted against the nation-wide amendment in the House, is serving his only term. He was not returned at the election last fall.

According to a despatch from Paris, Sister Julie Rigard, a nun, who was acting as nurse in a military hospital, has received the Legion of Honor for her valor under fire. She prevented a village from burning and secured food for wounded men who were isolated under heavy fire.

DELAWARE SOLONS HAVE TO CHANGE

Hearing So Large That It is Held on Floor of House Instead of Committee

Suffragists appeared in such numbers last week at the legislative hearing in Delaware that the hearing was transferred from a committee room to the floor of the House. As a result, they reached with their arguments all the members of the House instead of a few committeemen. Several Senators were so much interested that they left the Senate chamber for standing room at the hearing.

The speakers were Mrs. Martha S. Cranston of Newport, president of the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Newcastle, Mrs. A. D. Warner of Wilmington, Mrs. Henry Ridgely and Miss Elsie Bishop.

Miss Mabel Vernon, State organizer, introduced the speakers and was applauded.

The suffrage amendment had been introduced the day before by Representative Evans.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst has been lecturing in Indianapolis, Chicago, and New York.

MONTANA WOMEN IN CONFERENCE

New Voters Find Flaw in Mothers' Pension Bill and Draw One of Own

A conference of the new women voters of Montana with the State Central Committee of the Montana Equal Suffrage Association was held last week in Helena. It was the first time since the victory last November that the women have been able to plan together. The conference took up a mothers' pension bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Hayes, and decided that the bill was not satisfactory.

The Hayes bill was opposed on two grounds: first, that prisoners should be given remunerative work and the money paid to their wives, instead of being kept in idleness while their wives are pensioned; secondly, that it was against public policy to pension mothers of illegitimate children, in that it would have a tendency to make fathers of such children shirk still more.

A special committee to frame a mothers' pension bill was appointed, consisting of Mrs. H. V. S. Hathaway of Stevensville, Dr. M. M. Dean of Helena, Dean Mary Stewart of Missoula, Mrs. J. U. Sanders of Helena, Mrs. J. B. Ellis and Miss Kerr of Billings.

Among other legislation discussed bills for which may be drafted later, was the establishment of a State vocational school for delinquent girls; the appointment of a State psychologist to determine the mental efficiency of foundlings in State institutions with a view to preventing the placing of feeble-minded children in private homes.

PENSIONS FOR DESTITUTE MOTHERS

The Arizona Legislature has just passed unanimously a mothers' pension bill, including in its provisions not only widows, but destitute aged widowers who have children. Mothers' pensions are being advocated by juvenile courts and most women's organizations because they believe that children should be properly cared for and that they can be cared for best at home.

In Montana the new women voters have just shown serious flaws in a mothers' pension bill before the Legislature and have drawn up one of their own.

Of the other nine full equal suffrage States, seven provide for mothers' pensions: California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Of the thirty-seven non-Suffrage States only fifteen have mothers' pensions laws and many of these are inadequate. The fifteen States are: Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The States where women vote and the States in which the suffrage movement is most advanced lead the way in the care of children.

PRESIDENT HEARS PROTEST ON BILL

Mr. Villard Speaks Against Clause in Immigration Measure Deporting Militants

A delegation of about five hundred men and women protested last week to President Wilson against the immigration bill. The clause which would make possible the deportation of militant suffragists and political refugees was denounced by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post.

He said while he was not himself in favor of force for settling differences of opinion, it must be recognized that the destruction of property was inevitable in revolutions, and that force must often be applied to bring about reform in lands where no adequate provision was made for the peaceful declaration of the popular will.

"As long as forcible revolution is regarded as legitimate the world over," he said, "it would be monstrous to say that we should deny asylum to foreigners who might sit together and dream dreams on our territory of tyrants' yokes broken at home and foreign despots driven from their shores. Shall we brand the exiled patriot as one to be watched lest, in his sitting rooms with his friends, he talk over possible deeds at home? Do not let us drive out of America a single refugee because he loves liberty and abhors despotism."

SECRETARY BRYAN SPEAKS AGAIN

Includes Suffrage in Peace Talks —Says Women Have Great Moral Courage

Secretary Bryan is bringing equal suffrage into his talks for peace. At Philadelphia recently Mr. Bryan spoke on the platform with Dr. Katherine B. Davis and said:

"I feel that I might be more popular if I gave my time to the lady that preceded me, but I do not need the example of womanly wisdom to teach me the lesson that, if we give to woman the sacred duty of teaching to our children the ideals that must be passed down for ages, we should not be afraid to let her participate in government.

"It is a privilege that requires morality and intelligence, and women possess both.

INDIANA WOMEN HOLD COUNCIL

Ask Legislature to Defeat Stotsenburg Amendments Which Do Not Include Suffrage

Indiana women recently held a legislative council to present the ideas of the women of the State to the Legislature. Their chief campaign is against the Stotsenburg amendments to the State constitution, which passed the previous Legislature, and are before the present.

These Stotsenburg amendments are being offered as a relief to the antiquated State constitution, but they make no provision for equal suffrage or for home rule of cities, and in case they should pass the Legislature, the State will be required to spend $200,000 for amendments which will be of absolutely no assistance to the women of the State.

The preamble of the Legislative Council of Indiana Women says:

"Realizing our position as component parts of the body politic with no voice in its government or control, although all that is most precious in life is at stake, and desiring to familiarize Indiana women with current public policies, the Legislative Council of Indiana Women has been formed and has adopted the following constitution."

Then follows the constitution setting forth the prime object of the body toward originating and promoting legislation in the interest of women and children.

Accompanying the preamble are the names of the various clubs represented in the council, as follows: Mothers' Congress, Indiana Federation of Clubs, Consumers' League, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Woman's Press Club and the Woman's Franchise League.

Iceland has just adopted prohibition and has ordered all the liquor now within her boundaries to be exported promptly. "It may be merely a coincidence that Iceland enjoys the benefits of woman suffrage," says the New York Times.

Miss Marion B. Towne, Representative from Jackson county in the Oregon House, succeeded last week in obtaining the passage of one of the first bills to be acted upon at the present session of the Legislature. Supporting a bill which ceded to the Federal government exclusive jurisdiction over the Crater Lake National Park, Miss Towne made a speech in explanation of the measure. It was put to a vote and passed immediately.

The basis for peace is good will among men. That is true when applied to your neighborhood activities and is true when applied to nations. If one per cent. of the money spent on dreadnoughts was used in cultivating peace, there would be no more need for weapons, and I am sure the time will come when men will be ashamed to resort to brute force.

"I am sure that the moral forces of society are keenly alive today, and that truth will be proclaimed and that men with the moral courage to stand for the right will be praised at their true value.

"And we need the help of women in this fight, because women have proved that they possess the moral courage to stand up and face danger."

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

NEVADA

Eighty women in Reno, representing those of every political or non-political faith, recently signed the constitution of the new Woman Citizens' Club and participated in the adoption of rules and by-laws and the election of officers.

The increased interest throughout the state in women's affairs leads the State Journal to say: "It does not mean that the ladies have become any dearer in the estimation of the men than before—that being impossible. It means they have actually grown in concrete, not speculative, importance. The State has stumbled like stout Cortez on an ocean of political power hitherto unsailed."

Senator Arnold has introduced an eight-hour law for women. It embraces all forms of employment except employees in private families and is identical with one vetoed last session.

MAINE

The Maine Suffrage hearing will be held at Augusta in Legislative Hall on Feb. 11, at 2 p. m.

The hearing will be conducted by Robert Treat Whitehorne, Esq., of Portland, president of the Men's Equal Suffrage League of Maine, and the speakers will be prominent men and women of the State.

The amendment has the active support of the Grange, and according to present indications will pass both Houses.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Representative George A. Wood, husband of Mrs. Mary I. Wood of the State Association, introduced the bill for municipal suffrage for women in the Legislature on Jan. 19. The Manchester legislative delegation had a public hearing on Jan. 20 to discuss bills before the Legislature. The woman suffrage bill was the center of interest. Fifty-six of the 62 members of the Legislature from Manchester were present. No anti-suffrage arguments were offered. The women who spoke for the suffrage bill were: Mrs. Frank Knox, Mrs. O. R. Clarke and Mrs. A. B. Montgomery. The State workers consider this hearing of great importance as Manchester is the largest city and controls one seventh of the Legislature.

Representatives' Hall in the State House was well filled Jan. 26 for an address on equal suffrage by Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Washington and Illinois. She spoke in Manchester Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Albert Clough. On Wednesday evening she addressed a big open meeting in Nashua, under the auspices of the newly formed Suffrage League, whose president is Mrs. Nellie F. Woodward.

UTAH

A bill was introduced last week in the Legislature by Senator Rideout providing that persons transporting women or girls between any towns, cities or villages in the State for immoral purposes shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment not to exceed five years.

TEXAS

The suffrage amendment has been presented in both houses. The resolution was presented in the House by Representative Burmeister and was signed by himself, Representatives Baker of Hood, Lewelling of Dallas and Maddox of Palo Pinto. Senator McGregor introduced the resolution in the Senate.

The resolution provides that the election shall be held next November.

Mr. Burmeister says that he is assured of a favorable report from the committees in both Houses.

OHIO

In accordance with the plan of work adopted at its recent convention, the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association has opened an office in Columbus from which the organization and publicity work will be conducted. Elizabeth J. Hauser is in charge, and the address is 242 Chamber of Commerce Building. Miss Zara duPont, first vice-president of the State Association, is in the field making arrangements for Congressional District meetings under the new plan of organization by Congressional Districts. The first of these meetings for the 11th Congressional District will be held at Lancaster, Feb. 5. A workers' conference for the five counties in this district will be followed by a tea given by the local organization in Lancaster. The following week the Congressional District Chairmen so far appointed will assemble in Columbus for a business conference. The aim of the Organization Committee is at least one workers' conference in each Congressional District during the first six months of the year.

Whether any legislative work will be attempted will depend upon the likelihood of success. The organization work is to be paramount. The Legislature is just getting down to business and has not yet been polled on suffrage.

The Cleveland Woman Suffrage Party held its annual convention Jan. 29 to elect officers and adopt a new constitution. The State President, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, was the principal speaker. A Wage Earners' League, which starts out with 400 members, has just been launched in Cleveland.

Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus and Toledo are in process of adjusting their organization to the State's new plan.

CONNECTICUT

The resolution for the amendment of the State constitution by striking out the word "male" which is being pushed by the Connecticut W. S. A. was introduced in the House of Representatives last week.

At a meeting of the executive board the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the official board of the Connecticut W. S. A. protests against the recent tendency on the part of the opponents of equal suffrage in Connecticut to evade reasonable discussion of the merits of the suffrage question, and to substitute therefor misrepresentations as to the results of equal suffrage in the West, and distorted and falsified statements as to the views of individual suffragists in regard to their ideals of marriage and the home."

MINNESOTA

The Senate elections committee of the Minnesota Legislature recently acted favorably on the equal suffrage amendment, but decided to defer its report until a hearing could be given on Jan. 26.

The resolution was presented by Senator Ole Sageng, an old friend of equal suffrage in the State, and it is predicted that it will pass the Senate with a few votes to spare. Two years ago the amendment passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, is aranging for organization work, and February 15 will be Organization Day throughout the State.

MISSOURI

A constitutional amendment to give women the ballot was introduced in the Missouri Legislature on Jan. 20, in the upper house by Senator Craig, who has long been an ardent suffragist and made many speeches favoring it in the last campaign, and in the lower house by Representative Roney, who fathered the last suffrage measure submitted to the Legislature.

If the amendment proposed passes both houses it will be submitted to the voters in November, 1916.

In Kansas City the women have been organized into a Public Welfare Society, to provide the unemployed women of the city with work. The women, with Mrs. Latchlaw at their head, have engaged a downtown building, borrowed sewing machines, and are keeping seamstresses busy doing the spring sewing of the city's housewives. Everyone is helping, and the Kansas City Star said recently that it was to be hoped the men would be as successful and energetic in solving the problem for the unemployed men as the women had for the women.

ALABAMA

A bill to amend the State constitution to enfranchise women was introduced in the House of Representatives on Jan. 20. Miss Lavinia Engle of the National Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. is assisting the local workers.

The third annual convention of the Alabama E. S. A. will be held in Tuscaloosa on Feb, 2, 3 and 4. During the past year the number of suffrage leagues in the State has tripled. Dr. Anna H. Shaw is expected to speak in Tuscaloosa Feb. 4, in Montgomery Feb. 5 and in Mobile Feb. 6. Mme. Rosika Schwimmer will address the convention on Feb. 3. The moving picture play, "Your Girl and Mine," will be given on Feb. 2.

IOWA

Action is expected soon on the equal suffrage amendment, which, if passed again this year, will make Iowa a full campaign State. The amendment has been introduced, and a dispatch from Des Moines to the Pioneer Press of St. Paul says that it will probably find little opposition.

VERMONT

Equal suffrage in Vermont has just shown marked advances. A public meeting was held last week in the Hall of Representatives and so crowded was the big room that even some of the members, for whose benefit the meeting was held, were unable to gain admission. The gathering of equal suffrage advocates was larger than that of two years ago. Every seat on the floor of the hall was taken and the overflow filled the seats reserved for senators during joint assemblies. The galleries were filled by women and about 200 chairs were brought in to accommodate the throng, yet over 100 persons were unable to gain admission.

Mrs. Frances R. Wyman of Manchester, president of the Vermont State Suffrage Association, presided and the principal speaker was Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago, vice chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

KENTUCKY

The campaign for members, recently begun under the auspices of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association and financed by the Men's League, is now well under way.

Five thousand letters have been sent to representative people bearing the signatures of Mrs. Samuel Henning, President, and Mrs. Neill Roach (Abbey Meguire), Chairman Membership Campaign Committee.

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was recently elected Ward Organizer of Chicago for the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. She will have working under the State direction thirty-five ward chairmen, who will be called in monthly conference in the interest of the city work.

William H. Stuart, former chief clerk of the Chicago election board and candidate for city clerk, announces "to every improvement association, woman's club, social organization, neighborhood center, business men's organization or similar civic bodies that may desire my services I make this pledge:

"'I will bulletin to such organizations any and all matters before the council that may help, hurt or hinder their immediate localities or sections.'"

FLORIDA

At the recent convention of the Florida Equal Franchise League Mrs. Florence M. Cooley outlined conversations with various members of the Legislature who had expressed themselves as favoring the suffrage amendment.

Plans to organize a junior league in Jacksonville are being formulated.

Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Florence M. Cooley, president; Mrs. S. G. Capen, 1st vice-president; Mrs. W. B. Clarkson, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. C. Seton Fleming, 3rd vice-president; Miss Frances B. Anderson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Louise C. Locke, treasurer, and Mrs. Burton Dial, chairman of the legislative committee. Honorary vice-presidents of the league are: Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Mrs. William H. Baker and Mrs. Herbert L. Anderson.

WISCONSIN

A meeting of the executive board of the State Association was held at the headquarters on Jan. 23. The most important business transacted was the selection of committee chairmen for the year, as follows: Literature, Mrs. B. C. Gudden, Oshkosh; Finance, Mrs. Edward S. Jordan, Kenosha; Legislative, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh; Education, Mrs. A. S. Quackenbush, Portage; Lectures, Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, Madison.

It was decided that a woman suffrage measure will be introduced into the Legislature. Mrs. Hooper, the Legislative chairman, will be assisted by Miss Alice Curtis.

The time for submitting the prize essays on woman suffrage has been extended to April 1. Apply at headquarters, 28 Putney Block, Waukesha, for information.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

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Caroline Bartlett Crane
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Office - 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic { One Year . . . . . $1.00; Six Months . . . . . .50; Four Months on Trial . . . . . .25; Single Copies 05

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SUFFRAGE IN UTAH

The majority of the women in the world live where polygamy is an institution. This sounds startling, until we remember that the majority of the men and women on our globe live in India and China.

Most men, of course, even in polygamous countries, have only one wife, since they are not rich enough to afford more; but the fact that polygamy is permitted lowers the status of marriage and lessens respect for all women.

Anti-suffragists sometimes try to establish a connection between equal suffrage and polygamy, because Mormonism exists in Utah, and women in Utah have the ballot. The vast bulk of the world's polygamy exists in countries where women have not the ballot, and where the doctrine of woman's inferiority and subjection prevails in its most extreme form.

No one who believes in equal rights for women can believe in polygamy, of course. The theory that a man is entitled to the whole of his wife's affections, while the wife is entitled only to a part of his, belongs logically to the same general realm of thought which denies equal rights to women in other respects. Polygamy can be defended only by the same arguments which are used to defend women's exclusion from the ballot—that men and women are utterly different, and hence the principles which apply to the one do not apply to the other: and that the majority of women are not protesting against their present position. James Bryce says, in "Transcaucasia and Ararat":

"Nothing strikes a Westerner with more disgust than the way he sees women treated in Mohammedan countries. It is not so much the enforced seclusion that revolts you as the tacit assumption that women are inferior creatures altogether, unfit to be companions for man, but rather to be reckoned a link between him and the brutes, and treated with little more regard than the latter. **That they acquiesce uncomplainingly in this view and assert their power in hidden and crooked ways, does not make the sight less offensive, or the results less mischievous.**" A. S. B.

A LESSON IN HISTORY

The Anti-Suffrage Associations have circulated widely a statement that woman suffrage originated in Utah, that the suffrage law of Wyoming, passed in 1869, merely gave women a vote for a few school officers. This is wholly without foundation. The Wyoming bill of 1869 gave women the full ballot. Anyone can obtain the text of the law by writing to the Wyoming Secretary of State.

Anti-suffragists also claim that the women's vote is the main support of Mormonism. This is disproved by the history of equal suffrage in Utah. Julia Ward Howe wrote in The Woman's Journal of January 30, 1909:

"In Utah the full franchise was granted to women by the Territorial Legislature in 1870, and the women exercised it for seventeen years. Opponents of woman's suffrage at the East affirmed that the supremacy of the Mormon Church was due to the women's vote, and the National Congress in 1887 made the experiment of taking the ballot away from the women of Utah, in the hope of thereby crippling the political power of the church. It is of interest to recall the fact that the Women's Anti-polygamy Society of Utah passed a resolution protesting against this action. The prevailing opinion among the suffragists outside of Utah was that all persons implicated in polygamy, whether men or women, might properly be disfranchised as law-breakers, but that to disfranchise Gentile women while Mormon men were still allowed to vote was inconsistent and unjust.

"The experiment proved a failure. The Mormons were found to have an ample majority in Utah, upon a vote of the men alone; and when in 1896 the Territory became a State, after drawing up for itself a State constitution, which had to be submitted to Congress for approval, Congress made no opposition to the restoration of suffrage to women. The men of all parties in Utah united in giving back to their wives and daughters the right of which they had been deprived. There was no dividing line on the subject between Mormons and Gentiles. The leading opponent of woman suffrage in the Utah Constitutional Convention was the well-known Mormon polygamist, Brigham H. Roberts. In his speech against it, he urged exactly the same objections that are brought forward by the anti-suffragists in England and America. But the Constitutional Convention adopted woman suffrage, 75 to 6, and the constitution providing for it was afterwards ratified on a popular vote, by an enormous majority.

"In Utah, the women as voters have done fully as well as the men. The only fault found with them is that the Mormon women vote as the church advises; and the Mormon men do exactly the same thing. The women in Utah, as in other States, have shown an interest in promoting the public health, improved legislation for children, better sanitation, better public libraries, etc."

Mrs. Howe, in conclusion, pointed out that "the number of Mormons in Massachuusetts is so small that the Mormon vote can hardly be a practical consideration." This is true of every other State where an equal suffrage amendment is now pending.

A. S. B.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

If the existence of polygamy in Utah is to be an argument for disfranchising anybody outside of Utah (in which there seems to be no particular justice), it should logically be an argument against the sex that is mainly responsible for polygamy. The doctrine was not invented by a woman, neither has the system been maintained for women's gratification. The responsibility for its introduction and for its continuance rests squarely upon the shoulders of certain men.

When the head of the Mormon church claimed to have received a divine revelation establishing plural marriage, and commanding women to submit to it as the will of God, the Gentiles unanimously reported that the women accepted it only with great reluctance, and wholly against the grain. This stands to reason. There are some men who like to have half a dozen wives, but there is no wife who really likes to share her husband's affections with half a dozen other women.

Under the present constitution and laws of Utah, polygamy is strictly forbidden. If plural marriages are still contracted in defiance of the law, it is because the doctrine is taught by the Mormon priesthood—a male hierarchy, without a woman in it. A. S. B.

TOOLS FOR DIFFERENT USES

Equal suffrage in itself is a thing so simple, so fair, and so free from any reasonable objection, that its opponents, in order to make a case against it, are driven to try to link it up with something else—to show that it is "allied" with something bad. But the argument from bad company is the last that the anti-suffragists can afford to invoke. Do they say that woman suffrage is allied with Mormonism because most Mormons favor it? Then the anti-suffragists are allied with prostitution and white slavery, because everyone who profits commercially by prostitution and white slavery is opposed to votes for women. Do they say that if women have not sense enough to vote against polygamy they cannot have sense enough to vote right on anything? Nothing is more certain than that the women of the United States in general would vote against polygamy. The only exceptions to this rule are a comparatively small number of women who are suffering under a religious delusion. Boiled down, then, the argument against woman suffrage in connection with Mormonism amounts to this—that the ballot will not cure women of a religious delusion. It does not cure men of their religious delusions, either, but that is no argument against letting men vote.

Religious delusions exist under all forms of government—under autocracy in Russia and Turkey, under limited monarchy in all the different European countries, with their various systems of suffrage, in the United States under a republic, and in the West under equal suffrage. It does not follow that one system of government is no better than another.

The antis assert that equal suffrage is of no use because it has not destroyed Mormonism. This is like saying that a plow is useless because it will not put out a fire, or a fire engine useless because it will not plow up a field. The ballot is not an instrument for rooting out religious delusions; it is an instrument for registering the popular will; and it does this more accurately where all the adult citizens are allowed to vote than where half of them are excluded.

An equitable system of suffrage has many advantages, though it has not the particular advantage of inculcating sound religious ideas. The common people can protect their own interests better when they have the ballot than when suffrage is limited to a few, as under an aristocracy. Women are safer against injustice with the ballot than without it. In addition equal suffrage enables women to be of more service to the community in the matters regarding which they have special knowledge and interest, because they can bring this knowledge and interest directly to bear upon the problems where it is needed, instead of being forced to wait till they can induce somebody else to act.

A. S. B.

SOME UTAH LAWS

In matters where the church dictates, neither Mormon men nor Mormon women can protect themselves by the ballot, because they are incapacitated for doing so by a religious delusion. But in matters where the church does not dictate, woman suffrage brings the same benefits in Utah that it does in other States. Mrs. Antoinette B. Kinney, of Salt Lake City, a former president of the Utah State Federation of Women's Clubs, a Gentile, and a relative of Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, writes:

"In my opinion, the results in Utah are overwhelmingly in favor of woman suffrage. Women have been active in securing laws for the protection of minors, also laws relating to municipal housecleaning. They have been active in all educational matters. In most cities the question of public libraries is early agitated. Here women have proved themselves a reserve moral power, sustaining men in their best endeavors. In the places of trust that they hold, their honesty, punctuality and faithfulness are proverbial."

Among the laws of Utah which women have taken part in securing are those providing for a course of free lectures every year at the capital on sanitary science, hygiene and nursing; establishing free libraries; providing for care of dependent and neglected children; creating a Juvenile Court Commission and a Juvenile Court in each district, with jurisdiction not only over delinquent children, but over adults aiding delinquency; a pure food law, and laws for inspection of dairy and food products, and of slaughter houses, packing houses, dairies and creameries; equal guardianship; requiring seats for saleswomen; regulating employment offices and providing a penalty for sending women to improper places; establishing free kindergartens in all school districts having a population of 2,000 or more; making it a misdemeanor for any minor under 18 to buy or have in his possession cigarettes, tobacco, opium or any narcotic; creating a State Art Institute; requiring that in cities of the first and second class, messengers doing night work or sent to objectionable places, must be over 21; curfew law to keep children under 14 off the streets after 9 P. M.; forbidding boys under 12 and girls under 16 to do street peddling, or children under 12 to be bootblacks; establishing parental schools and separate detention homes for boys and girls; making child-desertion punishable by imprisonment from six months to five years; making pool-selling and bookmaking a felony; forbidding the sale of liquor to minors; making indecent assault on child under 14 a felony; forbidding employment of women under 21 in any place where liquor is sold; requiring report of birth of child with inflamed eyes; making tuberculosis reportable; requiring report of all cases of venereal disease, but without the name of the patient; forbiding pandering; raising age of protection to 18; providing mothers' pensions where children are under 15 and the mother would otherwise have to go to work.

Utah has a nine-hour law for women, with 54 hours per week as the maximum, except in emergencies. Utah got the nine-hour law earlier than Massachusetts did, and with far less pressing need for it. Moreover, the Utah women got it with much less trouble. Edith Abbott of Hull House, and Dr. Sophonisha P. Breckenridge, assistant professor of social economy in the University of Chicago, comment upon this fact in their pamphlet, "The Wage-Earning Woman and the State." They point out that Massachusetts got her nine-hour law "as the culmination of about 40 years of effort by indirect influence to improve conditions for women in industry," while Utah passed it "after less than two years of effort by its advocates. Women with votes got this law from the first legislature of which they asked it." They had to contend with strong opposition. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cohen, of Salt Lake City, chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Utah State Federation of Women's

Clubs, wrote in the Woman's Journal of May 27, 1911: "If we had not had the vote we should not have succeeded."

In Utah it is provided by law that women teachers in the public schools shall receive the same pay as men when they do the same work and hold certificates of the same grade. No teacher is allowed to be paid less than $450 a year. Not long ago a good deal of discussion was aroused by the discovery that in the rich city of Newton, Mass., a teacher in a public kindergarten was being paid only $100 a year.

Utah has a minimum wage law for women, establishing 75 cents per day as the lowest permissible wage for girls under 18; 90 cents per day as the lowest for adult learners and apprentices, and $1.25 as the lowest per day for experienced adult women.

In Massachusetts there is no minimum wage. Any starvation rate is perfectly legal. As a matter of fact, a multitude of women are paid less than a living wage.

The powers of the Minimum Wage Commission in Massachusetts are only advisory. Formerly the law said that if any employer was found to be paying unjustifiably low wages, and was deaf to remonstrance, the Commission "shall" publish his name. The Legislature of 1914 changed "shall" to "may." In consequence, industrial experts say no employer with political influence need fear that his name will be published.

A. S. B.

ELECTIONS MORE ORDERLY

In Utah, as in other Suffrage States, woman suffrage has brought about more orderly elections and better polling places. The late Mrs. Martha Hughes Cannon wrote:

"As a result, our caucuses and primary meetings are conducted with due regard to decorum, our conventions are more deliberative, and the kindly consideration which the American man always shows to woman has induced even the rougher type to consider that political gatherings in which women take part should be conducted in a decent and orderly manner."

Mrs. Cannon served as State Senator. Herself a Mormon, she headed a brave though unsuccessful insurgent movement in the Legislature against the political domination of the Mormon Church, and was enthusiastically praised for her courage by the Gentile papers of Utah.

Anti-suffrage women who abuse Mormonism at their ease here in the East have no conception of the heroism that opposition to the church cost on the part of the Women's Anti-polygamy Society of Utah and its leader, Mrs. Jennie Anderson Froiseth, in the early days, or of the still greater courage required by a prominent Mormon woman like Mrs. Cannon to revolt against church dictation. These women were suffragists.

When Julia Ward Howe sent a circular letter of inquiry to all the pastors of five denominations in the four oldest suffrage States, asking them how equal suffrage worked, she got 624 answers, of which only 62 were unfavorable; and the testimony from Utah was favorable in just about the same proportion as that from the other states. The concensus of opinion from all sorts of people is that equal suffrage is a good thing. If the Mormons in the enfranchised States favor it, so do all the other denominations in the enfranchised States; and there is no more ground for saying that woman suffrage is "allied" with one than with the others.

A. S. B.

BRANDEIS ON SUFFRAGE

Louis D. Brandeis said at the legislative hearing on woman suffrage in Boston on January 25:

"The question of women's voting has appealed to me rather from the point of view of duty than of right. It is the duty of women to vote, in order that they may get the full development to which every American citizen is entitled, in order that they may protect themselves, and in order that through their larger development they may aid in protecting society.

"We cannot solve our present problems without the help of all classes and of both sexes. They are very grave problems, which government never undertook to deal with before. When the policy was one of laissez faire, and government was devoted mainly to keeping order, it might be well enough to let men keep order. But now it is recognized that government must also look out for human welfare. The finest fruit of democracy is social justice.

"It has been my privilege to work with many women, in many fields, and in dealing with many different problems; and I have become impressed with their power to contribute important elements which men could not furnish. Whether women want the ballot or not, we cannot afford to exempt them from the obligation of voting. For this reason and for many others, we must enlarge the suffrage to include them."

ARE WOMEN PROTECTED?

Philadelphia has the poorest fire-fighting apparatus of any city in the United States, according to Director Porter. "A recent inspection of our fire hose," he says, "shows that 30 per cent. is rotten. At one fire station every single length of hose burst at the test. The best fire engine we have is 50 years old." Last year Philadelphia had 1,100 more fires than the year before.

Unfortunately, Philadelphia is not the only place in imminent danger of fire. One Massachusetts city after another is swept by a conflagration. Dorchester is liable at any moment to suffer a huge and appalling devastation by fire, because greedy real estate speculators have run up a host of frame apartment houses huddled closely one upon another. The danger has been known and admitted for years, but every effort to secure legal safeguards has failed.

In New York, the Triangle fire cost thte lives of 145 women, and no one was punished. A year or two later, one of the owners of the Triangle factory was caught again violating the fire laws, and he got off with a fine of $20.

If women had votes, they would be able to get proper fire laws and proper enforcement of them.

A. S. B.

A SUFFRAGE HEARING

Some interesting points were made by the speakers at the suffrage hearing in Boston last Monday.

Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley said that in trying to find out how anything worked, "a practical man doesn't inquire of people who are guessing but of people who know." And the people who have experience of equal suffrage testify that it works well.

Mr. Guy Ham said: "Politics does not degrade a good man, nor will it degrade a good woman."

Mr. F. T. Fuller said suffrage ought to be granted, first, because it was absolutely right; second, because women need a wider range of vision to make them think less about dress and minor matters, and lastly because public affairs need women.

Mr. Fred B. Chase, who represented the Socialist party, said that women were entering more and more into the production of wealth, and should have a share in the laws regulating industry. He added: "It is said that woman suffrage means socialism. Seeing the rapid spread of woman suffrage, we wish that it did mean socialism; but we have not observed an increase in the proportion of our vote through woman suffrage. I do not believe that it has been a great purifying influence, but it will be a step in the right direction."

Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald said: "The laws deal more and more closely and frequently with questions relating to women and children. Innumerable measures are introduced which concern social conditions, moral conditions, working conditions — measures relating to women as well as men. Women need to have the ballot, both for their own sake and for the sake of their families."

There were some gems on the anti-suffrage side. Mr. Robert W. Turner said that the people asking for suffrage were "only a few well-paid women." Mary Maguire called equal suffrage "the most deadly menace that has ever faced Massachusetts," and denounced the New York suffragists who have defended the mother teacher. Mr. Joseph A. Murphy said, "I am one of a family of fourteen, and my mother didn't need any vote to do it. If these people would work along those lines, they would do more good than by casting a ballot." Mrs. Martha Moore Avery said: "Feminists, suffragists, anarchists and athesists, are all of one blood."

For the first time in sixty years the hearing was pervaded by a feeling that the arguments were submitted only as a matter of form, and that a favorable report by the committee and favorable action by the Legislature were almost a foregone conclusion.

ANNE WHITNEY

One of New England's most remarkable women has passed away in the death of Miss Anne Whitney, poet and sculptor, at the age of 93.

Her life began in the days when there was strong prejudice even against literary or artistic work on the part of women. Some of her experiences would seem almost incredible to the present generation. When it was decided to erect in Boston a statue to Charles Sumner, the committee offered a prize for the best model. All the designs were submitted anonymously. One was chosen as decidedly the best. But when the envelope containing the name of the artist was opened, and it was found to be Anne Whitney, a murmur of dismay went around the committee. The majority resolved that it would never do to have the statue made by a woman. They awarded Miss Whitney the prize, but gave the contract for making the statue to one of the other sculptors, whose model they had adjudged inferior before they knew that hers was the work of a woman. The late Charles W. Slack was on the committee. He strongly opposed this injustice, and made the facts public. They aroused indignation, and Miss Whitney's statue of Sumner was erected by public subscription. It stands in Cambridge, at Harvard Square, and its majesty and beauty speak for themselves.

Other important statues by her are the Leif Ericsson in Commonwealth Avenue, the Harriet Martineau at Wellesley College (destroyed in the late fire), and the Samuel Adams in Dock Square. This last is a replica of the one in the Capitol at Washington. An English art critic visiting Boston some years ago was told by a friend that Miss Whitney's works had great merit. The Englishman scoffed at the idea that a woman could be an able sculptor, and made light of American sculpture in general. "I have seen the statues in your Capitol at Washington," he said, "and the only really fine one among them is Samuel Adams." "Indeed," said his friend. "Well, the Samuel Adams is the work of Miss Whitney."

Her success was the more remarkable inasmuch as she did not take up sculpture till she was thirty-eight. In her youth she followed poetry. A slender volume of her poems, published in 1859, contains work so fine that some of her friends, including the present writer, have always regretted that she abandoned poetry for sculpture. Her poems were a great comfort to Lucy Stone, in the hard early days of her lonely lecturing for woman's rights, especially one poem telling of the long waiting which is often necessary before great things come to pass,—as the aloe "waits an hundred years for its flower."

If the aloe wait an hundred years,—
And God's times are so long indeed,
For simple things, as flower and weed,
That gather only the light and gloom,—
For what great treasures of joy and dole,
Of life and death perchance, must the soul,
Ere it flower in heavenly peace, find room!

Though born to wealth and ease, Miss Whitney was in warm sympathy with the anti-slavery and women's rights movements, and with other progressive tendencies of her time. Among her many fine works of art is a beautiful bust of Lucy Stone, now in the Boston Public Library.

She suffered a severe bereavement in the loss of her life-long friend, Miss Manning, who made her home with her, and who passed away after they were both aged women. But an unexpected happiness awaited Miss Whitney in her last years. Always keenly interested in literature, she read with great delight the dramatic works of Mrs. Olive Tilford Dargan and asked the editor of The Woman's Journal to bring Mrs. Dargan to visit her. An immediate attachment arose between the two gifted women. There was something very touching in this affection between the old poet and the young one; and it grew and deepened to the last.

Miss Whitney retained to the end of her life not only her mental brightness, but also, to a marked degree, her personal beauty. With her dark eyes shining with the fire of wit and genius under her short, curling white hair, with her finely-chiseled features, and her small, erect figure, always charmingly dressed, she was like some exquisite flower, or like a picture of some chatelaine of the ancient times. She brightened the office of The Woman's Journal whenever she came into it.

She had a wide circle of friends among distinguished people, and her spacious apartment at the top of the Charlesgate, overlooking the Charles river, was full of beautiful things, not only her own works but books, pictures and statuary given to her by authors and artists. There always seemed to be some analogy between the high rooms with their wide view and the high thoughts and broad outlook of Anne Whitney.

Miss Whitney left a number of bequests for public purposes, including $1,000 to the editor of The Woman's Journal to be used for woman suffrage.

At the funeral services at Mr. Auburn, the Rev. Charles F. Dole read, in addition to the selections from Scripture, these lines by Miss Whitney herself:

I know this spirit bridges unknown space
And half-forgotten centuries that I
May know I am of royal family,
And live to my high birth. The marble face
Of Destiny grows fluent, as I trace
These arteries of broad being. I can wait
More years than earth allots me, for my state
Is not of time; nor binds me any place.
Since on and on the mazy current tends,
That takes my little thread a breath might sever
To mingle it with universal ends;
And tho' I fail and fall, yet am I still
Most strong; since every high tho' balked endeavor
God intertwines with his eternal will.

The Suffrage Associations have done more for the relief of the war sufferers than have the Anti-Suffrage Associations, judging from the figures published by the latter. The national organ of the anti-suffragists says that their organizations, all put together, have given $6,000; and they claim to have associations in 22 States. One suffrage society, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, has just given $3,500 to the war sufferers, from the proceeds of a single big Bazar and Festival, which they divided with the Red Cross.

NEW JERSEY

What suffragists hope will be the last legislative hearing ever to be held in New Jersey on the question of woman suffrage took place in Trenton on Monday before the Joint Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly, Floor Leader W. N. Runyon of Plainfield presiding.

At the request of the committee the suffragists confined their remarks to the resolution, and did not make propaganda speeches. The first speaker for the antis, however, asked the committee's permission to speak on the general subject of suffrage, which was assented to, the committee no doubt realizing that he could not find enough arguments against the resolution to last for half a minute, much less the half hour allotted to him. This speaker caused a ripple of amusement when he said in closing, "I will now let the other ladies speak."

The suffrage speakers included Dr. Anna H. Shaw, men representing the four political parties, and the State Grange and the Federation of Labor, Mrs. M. J. Reynolds of the W. P. U. and Mrs. E. F. Feickert, Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison was the chairman. The speakers for the opposition were: Mrs. A. J. George, Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, Mrs. Frank Goodwin, John A. Matthews and Miss Clara Vezin, chairman.

Miss Florence Leech, of Montana, the new field organizer for the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, attended the hearing, and she said she learned more new things about Montana in half an hour from the antis than her whole lifetime spent in that State had taught her. She discovered that Montana was run by the Mormons, although at home she had never heard or seen of a Mormon, she learned that the liquor people of Montana had really advocated votes for women, when all during the recent successful campaign there, when she was traveling all over the State, she had fancied that their greatest enemies were the liquor people, judging from the placards pasted up in saloon windows, general articles in the papers and the State paper of the Montana brewers themselves, the "Forum."

The suffragists are assured by the leaders in both houses of the Legislature that the suffrage resolution will be passed without delay.

NORTH CAROLINA

Dr. Anna H. Shaw will speak in Raleigh on Feb. 2. Prominent suffragists from all sections of the State will be present to hear her, and to help push the suffrage bill which will be introduced early next week. Senator Hobgood is to present it in the Senate and Representative Roberts in the House. One of the three bills drawn up by the Suffrage League, an act to authorize women to hold the office of notary public, has passed the Senate by a large majority. It was the occasion of spirited debating. The leader of the opposition indulged in much oratory about slit skirts and feminine weakness, using as his chief argument the statement that a large majority of women use vertical writing which can be easily duplicated. It is predicted that the bill will pass the House by an overwhelming majority.

MASSACHUSETTS

"The Ballet of Sylvia" will be given at the Boston Opera House next Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of Mary Kellogg, for the joint benefit of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and the Red Cross Fund. The production will be one of the finest amateur entertainments ever given in Boston. The music, by Delibes, is known for its remarkable beauty. The dancers of the caste have been selected from leading society girls of Boston. Boxes, $30, may be procured from Mrs. Bayard Thayer, 84 Beacon Street. Tickets $2, $1 and 50 cents, at Herrick's (from 10 to 1 o'clock), or of the Treasurer, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, 221 Beacon Street, Boston.

The campaign corps of the Massachusetts W. S. A. moved from Worcester to Malden on Monday. The three weeks in Worcester produced remarkably encouraging results. Over 5,000 persons were interviewed by Mrs. George H. Dawson and her assistant canvassers, and the heartiest co-operation was evinced by local business men, the press, and the public generally. The corps will remain in Malden for two weeks.

A hearing upon woman suffrage was held Monday morning before the Joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments at the State House. The overwhelmingly favorable vote of a year ago, 168 to 39 in the House, and 34 to 2 in the Senate, and the constantly growing sentiment throughout the State in favor of suffrage, led to a feeling that it was unnecessary to go into extended argument, since the second passage of the measure seemed a foregone conclusion.

Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A., conducted the hearing for the suffragists. Their other speakers were: Louis D. Brandeis, Henry Stirling, representative of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor; Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald, representing the Massachusetts Political Equality Union; Fred B. Chase, representing the Socialist party; Guy A. Ham of the Republican party, F. T. and Alvah T. Fuller, and the Hon. Joseph Walker, representing the Progressive Party and Thomas J. Riley of the Democratic Party.

Robert N. Turner, an attorney of Waltham, appeared as counsel for the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women. Their speakers were: Mrs. Thomas Allen, Miss Mary Maguire, Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, Joseph A. Murphy, Mrs. William W. Churchill of Milton, and Mrs. Henry Preston White. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell made the rebuttal for the suffragists and Dr. Ernest Bernbaum, an instructor at Harvard, for the antis.

An interesting feature was the reappearance, after many years' absence, of Mrs. Melusina Fay Pierce of Cambridge. Mrs. Pierce used to come and speak against suffrage at the hearings in the early days, before there was any organized Anti-Suffrage Association. On this occasion she asked to be heard, saying that she did not represent either side, and the legislators gave her a few minutes at the close. She said she was opposed to woman suffrage, but she thought one House of the Legislature ought to be made up of women, or else one half of each House.

SUFFRAGISTS PLEASE COPY

The Rochester suffragists are making good use of the holidays. For St. Valentine's Day a headquarters' window shows a poster. In the centre, labeled "New York," are rows of men kneeling and offering to a woman large red hearts, each bearing the name of a suffrage State. The display is labeled, "Our Hearts Are with You."

On Lincoln's Birthday the window will show a large picture of Lincoln with a background of the American flag and two large signs. One is labeled, "A Great American Suffragist," with the well-known quotation from Lincoln on women's enfranchisement; the other sign reads, "Is This a Government 'Of, For and By the People?' Are Not Women People?"

For St. Patrick's Day there will be a large doll dressed as St. Patrick on a knoll in the centre of the window, and running from him in all directions are green snakes, each one labeled with titles as follows: white slavery, child labor, gambling, prize fighting, political graft, social diseases, unequal pay, low dance halls, adulterated food, unprotected girlhood, streets for playgrounds, poor garbage collection and disposal, unrestricted liquor traffic, unclean streets, cigarettes for minors, illiteracy, etc. Needless to say, St. Patrick wears a large "Votes for Women" sash. A decorative border of green shamrocks and harps and suffrage flyers completes the window.

GEORGIA

The Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association met recently and elected officers: President, Mrs. Amelia R. Woodall; first vice-president, Mrs. H. C. Buchholz; second vice-president, Miss Mannie L. Pitts; corresponding secretary, Miss Emma V. Paul; recording secretary, Miss Eugenia Estill; treasurer, Miss Ray Klein; auditor, Miss Bernice Buchholz.

The moving picture play, "Your Girl and Mine," will be shown in Atlanta on Feb. 17, 18 and 19. Short suffrage programs will be given at the evening performances and other interesting features in connection with the play are being planned by Atlanta suffragists.

The Rome Woman Suffrage Association has lately held a series of very successful meetings. "Suffrage Teas" have been inaugurated and have proved a most effective method of interesting women in the movement. At the suffrage reception given by Miss Madeleine J. S. Wyly, the president, a number of Rome's leading citizens were present and expressed themselves as being in favor of votes for women. Miss Wyly is the vice-president for Georgia of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, and is described as one of the South's ablest and most enthusiastic workers for woman suffrage.

WEST VIRGINIA

Wheeling has just had a very successful votes for women card party under the direction of Mrs. Robert Bailey of Parkersburg, chairman of the State Finance Committee. One hundred and twenty-five women were present, and played cards or sewed in the ballroom of the New Windsor Hotel. Fifty dollars was cleared for the State treasury.

NEW YORK

More real enthusiasm for woman suffrage was shown at the dinner of the Albany Suffrage Club on Jan. 20 than has ever before been exhibited at a suffrage gathering in Albany.

A notable conversion was that of the toastmaster, Danforth E. Ainsworth, an Albany lawyer, who, at the close of the evening publicly announced, "I have been converted."

Three of the speakers brought the great conflict in Europe forward as an argument why women should have the vote. That their audiences agreed with them was evidenced by the applause.

There were 282 guests seated at the tables, and the balcony was thronged with spectators. Former Governor John A. Dix, who had endeavored to obtain reservations for the dinner, applied too late, so he entertained a dinner party at home, and took them to the suffrage dinner in time for the speeches.

At the election of the Woman Suffrage Party this week all the officers were re-elected. Mrs. Richard Aldrich, treasurer, and Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, vice-chairman.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse has been made chairman of the Press Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee. She will be assisted by Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. Carr Van Anda and Mrs. Simon Flexner.

The sixth annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York will be held at 221 East 15th street, Monday evening, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock. Reports of the year's work will be given by officers and chairmen of standing committees. Plans for the campaign of 1915 will be discussed. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will speak on "The Outlook." Everybody is welcome.

The Men's Equal Suffrage Campaign Committee for the State of New York has decided that it must get out into the field and do that "active, rough and ready political work" which, Gilbert E. Roe declares, the women's organizations cannot take up. At the meeting in the Hotel Manhattan recently the committee voted to raise $20,000 and to establish permanent headquarters.

The Women's Political Union will give its annual Votes for Women Ball on Feb. 16 at the Grand Central Palace. All suffragists who are in New York on that date are invited to attend the ball and bring their friends. These balls have been among the largest suffrage events ever given in New York. Each of the last two cleared over two thousand dollars.

The Suffrage Shop at 663 Fifth avenue, which has been under the management of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and the 17th Senatorial Branch of the Women's Political Union, will be under the auspices of a special committee of the Women's Political Union, Chairman, Mrs. Frances Einstein; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. J. W. Brannan, after Jan. 30.

PENNSYLVANIA

More than $2500 was pledged by the suffragists to carry on their campaign for the vote in this State when the Equal Franchise Society held its annual meeting and luncheon recently in Philadelphia. These directors were chosen: Mrs. Oswald Chew, Mrs. Frank Miles Day, Miss Martha Davis, Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, Mrs. Harry Lowenburg and Miss Ellen McMurtrie.

Addresses were made by Norman Hapgood and Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, who presided; Miss Mary Ingham, Mrs. Frank M. Day, Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Mrs. Eli Price Lewis and Miss Anne H. Martin, president of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society. Beside the pledged money, of which Mrs. Lawrence Lewis gave $700 and Miss Mary Burnham $500, enough was raised to pay for the rent, heat and light of the offices and the salaries of the secretaries and organizers for ten months.

Plans were made for the mass meeting to be held in the Garrick Theatre on Sunday afternoon, January 31.

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